

PASS CITY MEN HERE WITH AN ARMY BAND

75 TRADE TRIPPERS OF EL PASO TAKE POSSESSION OF PRESCOTT FOR EVENING; ENTERTAINED AT THE CLUB DANCE.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

They were 75, but they seemed like many times that much El Paso. The Pep, Push and Progress Special arrived about on time last evening, and converted Prescott into a holiday.

From the station, the crowd marched to the corner of Gurley and Cortez streets, preferring to stretch their train-weary limbs to riding in the autos that met the train. Headed by the splendid Sixth Infantry Band, the boosters paraded to the bank corner, where they evolved according to the latest Plattsburg style. There, the ranks broke, and the Prescott men and women who had gathered, fell on the visitors, singled out friends and acquaintances and began to renew old times. Many of the boosters were here on other El Paso trade excursions.

The meat of the entertainment was the dance at the Yavapai Club, where most of the El Pasos gathered about 9 o'clock, including the band. Installed in one corner of the ballroom, the band played, first a short concert and then a few lively dance tunes.

President F. L. Haworth of the chamber of commerce announced that the yellow El Paso badges had better be seen on the floor, so, as introductions were rapidly handed around, the visitors got in and partook of the merriment. Nearly all those who began at the dance remained until a strong voiced member shouted that the dispatcher was howling for the clans to gather—the train was about to leave.

Hospitable members cranked up and took the visitors to the station.

All trades and professions and lines of business are represented among the Pass City travelers. The excursion is being handled by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary Reeve, in charge of the traffic department, was the official pilot. The train has visited all the Arizona towns and cities in the south, along the Southern Pacific, and at Phoenix, began its swing around the circle toward the north. From here, the train went to Ash Fork, bound for the Grand Canyon, the main line cities in the north, Albuquerque, and then the last lap of the journey, home.

Prominent among the visitors were H. D. Slater, manager, and G. A. Martin, news editor of the El Paso Herald, who have been members of every El Paso excursion in the past decade. They have a press set up on the train and publish a daily paper for the special.

Prescott was well lighted for the visitors. All the downtown stores were open and many of the fronts were lighted by festoons of electric bulbs.

A good deal of wonder was expressed at the excellent weather here. The visitors had come prepared to face Arctic breezes, and were agreeably surprised when they found they could stroll around without overcoats.

All citizens of Prescott were on the informal reception committee, but the following were named by the chamber of commerce to show the visitors around: R. N. Fredericks, W. H. Timmerhoff, W. A. Drake, F. S. Velez, William Stephens, Richard Lamm, Gary Vyne, Dave Russell, E. J. Mitchell and Lester Ruffner.

Real Warm Welcome.

"We have had some warm, enthusiastic receptions since leaving El Paso last Monday morning," said W. C. Roost, president of the Myers Improvement Company of El Paso, "but none of them have equaled that of Prescott. It seemed as if the whole city turned out to welcome us at the depot. Those who were not there in automobiles were on foot and as we marched up the street from the station, the sidewalks were crowded. Every El Pasosan remembered the reception of three years ago and what we received this time was no surprise, for we expected it. We didn't feel like giving you any particular credit for the reception, however, for we think it comes natural with Prescott people to be hospitable. We are a long ways from home, but we enjoy coming up here. You have a country most beautiful in scenic possibilities. It ought to be a great Summer resort."

DROP IN SILVER CLAIMED DUE TO EMBARGO

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Bar silver dropped 25¢ per ounce during the week to a final of 73¢. The decline in the price of bar silver is directly due to the embargo which has been placed on the metal by the trans-Atlantic vessels operating between American and European ports, as a result of the unrestricted U-boat warfare, silver being contraband. The present situation, however, is only temporary, as the Allies are in urgent need of the white metal for coinage purposes, due to the steady hoarding of gold and its withdrawal from circulation, as a result of which silver is required to take its place, and must be had at all costs.

Fresh supplies of silver are by no means substantial, while stocks are being lowered gradually. London reports that, notwithstanding the heavy purchases recently made for the Indian mint, the holdings of silver coin in the Indian treasuries continue to

shrink, while China has not yet entirely ceased from releasing portions of her already largely-depleted silver coinage holdings, all of which points are factors in the strengthening of the silver market, and which will probably be reflected to a larger extent later on. Naturally, there was the usual profit-taking on the recent rapid advance, which, of course, had some effect, although this is a comparatively negligible factor.

Undoubtedly some way will be found for safeguarding the shipments of silver, the same as for the base metals, which are an absolute necessity to the Allied armies.

There is no denying the importance of the position of silver in the world of finance today, and with its strength assured, it will be a most important factor in the prosperity of the entire country and particularly of the silver-producing States of the West.

The action of the silver market in the past few months is exactly in keeping with predictions made during the past year. It was pointed out that the price of the metal would advance as the end of the war approached, and that it would probably be at very much higher levels when hostilities had been concluded. This prediction is made in view of the terrific demand which is bound to set in for the metal for coinage purposes and arts by all of the belligerents, as a result of the necessity for hoarding their gold reserves after the war in order to bolster up their foreign trade balances.

It is, therefore, not outside the limits of reasonable supposition to advance the contention that the tremendous exigencies of recuperation and reorganization after the war is ended may lead to more than one revision of monetary systems that will give silver a value more nearly approaching that which it possessed when it was one of the legal tender money metals of the world. It is, therefore, evident that silver still has its best days ahead of it.—Rice's Industrial & Mining Age.

TURN OF FORD JOKE TO PRACTICAL ACCOUNT

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A Chicago company, beginning with a modest capitalization of \$5,000 has created such a run on Ford cars that they are yet not Fords that the practical jokers are propounding the query: "When is a Tin Lizzie not a Tin Lizzie?" It seems that the company in question conceived the scheme of equipping the stock Ford chassis and motor with a body designed after the sumptuous lines of the palatial European motor cars, the result being an extremely classy roadster selling in the neighborhood of \$600 which bore the same resemblance to its sisters in the regular Ford dress that a peacock bears to a barnyard hen. The expenditure of a few hundred dollars brought such an avalanche of inquiries and orders that the Ben Hur Company of Illinois, which manufactured the cars, was forced to curtail the entire output of the local Ford output for the space of a day to catch up with their deliveries.

When the case was reported to Ford in Detroit it is said it created a mental state not at all in accord with his well known peace proclivities. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and if some of them want their Tin Lizzies in a party dress instead of a Mother Hubbard, Henry can hardly blame them. So the war between the Ford and the Ben Hur Fords goes merrily on. The beautiful part of it is that Henry's immense wealth cannot avail him. He cannot put the screws on the new company by buying up the stock, because the Ben Hur organization, being exceptionally well financed beforehand, has not any stock to sell.

RAILROAD SAFE AT DEWEY IS BLOWN OPEN

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Bearing plain evidence of being the same handiwork as the safe job done in the Prescott Steam Laundry here a few weeks ago, is the soup stunt committed in the office of the Santa Fe agent at Cherry station some time Saturday night. The cracksmen in turning this trick earned the sobriquet of the Grape Juice Burglar, for, beside blowing the door off the safe and scattering the 150 pennies—its sole money contents—all over the office, he cracked a case of grape juice in the freight shed and drank off the contents of a quart bottle, apparently without batting an eye.

The yegman seems to know about railroads. Instead of going to the trouble of carrying a kit of tools, he depends on the nearby trains and equipment sheds to supply him with implements. For the laundry job, he borrowed a set of tools from a workshed. Saturday night, he swiped a brake block key from a nearby box car.

The safe was a small one. The side and lower seams of the door had been carefully and thoroughly daubed with yellow soap, prepared as cracksmen prepare it, in order to stop up the cracks. A small funnel-shaped reservoir of soap had been molded in the center of the top seam, and here, the soap, or nitroglycerine—the skimmings off a pot of dynamite, better in water—had been poured, until it filled the cracks and lodged in the cast iron lock box. A lot of bags of rolled oats and some blankets had been placed against the door to deaden the noise and force of the explosion. Spatters of yellow soap were found all over the office, where they had been blown by the force of the concussion.

Agent Holder notified Superintendent Storey, and the latter went to Dewey to investigate. He looked around and found the brake block from which the key had been borrowed.

Oddly enough, these two jobs have netted the burglar or burglars but little for their pains. Out of the first safe, they secured not over \$7 or \$8. Saturday night, the only thing of value they discovered was a handful of pennies, which were apparently not considered worth scooping up. It has been suggested that possibly the saboteur has been looking for the hiding place of a potato or an onion.

INTERESTS TO BE GROUPED UNDER ONE HEAD

REORGANIZATION OF INTERNAL MACHINERY OF PHELPS DODGE & CO. TAKING PLACE; NEW COMPANY TO SUCCEED.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The increase in the capitalization of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company from \$2,000,000 to \$30,000,000 is said by the officials and counsel of the company to be merely a step in the reorganization of the internal machinery of the big Phelps Dodge organization. It is believed, however, that the move is the first toward the eventual retirement of the present Phelps Dodge & Co., Incorporated, stock, on a share for share basis for a new Phelps Dodge Corporation issue.

The parent company has \$45,000,000 stock outstanding out of \$50,000,000 authorized. The Copper Queen is the principal subsidiary of Phelps Dodge & Co., Incorporated, and this corporation will pass out of existence after the Copper Queen has taken over the stocks of the other subsidiaries of the Phelps Dodge organization. Having then become the principal and only important subsidiary of Phelps Dodge & Co., Incorporated, the Copper Queen will change its name to Phelps Dodge Corporation, and the outstanding stock of the parent company will be called in. After the substitution the present holding company will virtually cease to exist, and its affairs will be wound up as rapidly as possible in order to permit of dissolution. It is also intimated that the Copper Queen, when it changes its name, will alter its par value to \$25 in order that its market quotation will be low enough to place it among the trading favorites. At present Phelps Dodge & Co., Incorporated, stock would sell probably below what it would command if its market were an active one and its financial position a matter of interest to traders and investors. On \$100 par value it pays \$10 a year regularly, together with various extras, but while listed on the Stock Exchange the records show no transactions in more than a year. Its last price was well above what the average trader considers attractive and the infrequency of its transactions necessitates the putting up of liberal margins. Many stock houses will buy it outright only. A reduction in the par value of the stock would place its market within the purview of traders and with the copper stocks likely to occupy the center of the stage for some months, if not years, the wisdom of reducing the par value so as to increase the stock's trading attractiveness is apparent. It is not likely, however, that definite steps will be taken for a few weeks towards assembling the various subsidiaries under the Copper Queen management and two or three months may be required to complete the internal reorganization started on Tuesday.

Inspiration, like other copper companies that are endeavoring to increase their production, is finding out that the demand for steel of all kinds is making it difficult to carry out plans for improvements. Orders for machinery are delayed many months and manufacturers of mining machinery are away behind on their orders. Inspiration has been unable to equip its two proposed additional units and its program is still kept from fulfilling that part of its program which called for an increase in milling facilities from 18 to 20 sections. Handling 16,000 and sometimes 17,000 tons of ore daily, Inspiration continues to give an excellent account of itself. Cold weather had some effect on metallurgical results in flotation treatment owing to freezing of water. Next Winter this will be overcome, if possible, in the use of warm water, heated from exhaust steam pipes. Since December Inspiration has been running through ore which has been lean in comparison with the average grade of the mine. This has been reflected in smaller copper output. When this ore is encountered in sluicing operations has been removed production will once more come from material of a higher copper content and more nearly in line with the mine average.

Recent wage advances to the miners of the Jerome section, made in conformity with the advance in the average price of copper per pound during February, will raise the mine roll of that section to above \$700,000 this month.

The output of copper for March will be in excess of 10,000,000 pounds. At an average price of 27 cents per pound, this output will have a value of about \$2,700,000. Twenty-five mining properties are undergoing development there, and within a few weeks about a dozen other properties will again be operative.

BARE POSSESSION GIVEN CAMERONS

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Possession of the Cape Horn mining claim is left in the hands of Ralph H. Cameron, and others, and the right to do business other than the development of the claim for mining purposes, is forbidden by a decree entered in the Federal court yesterday morning. An appeal is being taken. The case followed the criminal charges of trespass against Niles J. and B. A. Cameron, which were ap-

pealed the day before. Cameron is given the right to dwell on the claim with his family and domestics, and with agents or workmen not to exceed three in number.

The case is one of several arising out of disputes between the government and the Camerons over the possession of certain mining claims in the Grand Canyon and on the rim. One of the cases has occupied the attention of the land office at Phoenix and the general land office at Washington, and has also got into the courts.

CATTLE MARKET

Special Correspondence.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, March 19.—Embargoes on livestock shipments held receipts down today, though there was a fair run of cattle here, 6,500 head. The market was strong to 15 higher, best steers here fattened on beet pulp, selling at \$11.75, a record price for that class of cattle. Hogs today 4,000, market 15 higher at the start, top \$15. Sheep and lambs sold 10 to 15 higher, receipts 6,500, top lambs \$14.80.

Beef Cattle.
The price limit on prime steers has not been determined here recently, but it is somewhere around \$12.50 for the right kind. Medium kinds at \$10.25 to \$11.25, and steers brought \$10 today to killers very little better than stock cattle. Pulp steers made new high records today at \$11.75, weights 1,234 pounds, a drove of 66 head bringing that price, with other sales of that class at \$10.85 to \$11.65, and some plain and rough pulp steers at \$9.65 to \$10.35. Two cars pulp fed bulls sold at \$9.10 today, 1,511 pounds average. One car of Oklahoma steers and heifers sold in the quarantine division today at \$10.35, 629 pounds average a record price for that class. Cows, heifers and bulls were strong today, veal calves 25 higher, up to \$12.

Stockers and Feeders.
Prices ruled 10 to 15 higher first half of last week, but after the strike began to look threatening demand fell off, and the close was a quarter lower. Demand is back to normal today, and the market is as high as Wednesday of last week, stock steers up to \$10 today, feeders \$10.50. Killers bid on all fleshy feeders, and country buyers have paid up to \$10.70 in the last week.

Hogs.
Early prices were highest today, sales up to \$15, bulk of sales \$14.40 to \$14.90. Railroad embargoes interrupted shipping orders, and fewer hogs went to order buyers today as a result. Receipts are not sufficient for the needs of killers, and packers here are shipping in great many hogs bought at Omaha, Sioux City and Ft. Worth. The general belief is that the market will work higher, though not as rapidly as in the last few weeks.

Sheep and Lambs.
After some depression on lamb market of last week the market has recovered, sales 10 to 15 higher today, and the top only 5 cents under extreme top of the season, reached first of last week. The good lambs sold at \$14.75 and \$14.80 today, some fair to good lambs around \$14.50, and heavy lambs worth around \$14.25. Prime ewes are worth \$12.25, some Mexican wethers at \$12 today, 70 pounds average. Feeding lambs sell at \$13.25 to \$14, shearing lambs slightly more.

BRASS PIRATES SUSPECTED OF BIG LOOTING

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Three hundred pounds of brass machine fittings, shipped last week by automobile from Prescott to Phoenix by automobile, and there sold in a junk shop, so aroused suspicion in the capital city that an investigation was begun, and in its course, the sheriff's office here was notified. It is certain, they think that the brass was plundered from mining machinery in Yavapai county.

A similar shipment of copper blocks resulted in the arrest and the plea of guilt to petty larceny of one Theodore Dirks in the Superior court last week. That transaction called attention to the habitual looting of metal throughout this county and set on foot a rigid investigation. So far, it has not developed who has lost the brass machinery parts, but it is believed that a little publicity will bring forth several mine operators who have suffered at the hands of the copper pirates. It is understood that the Phoenix officials need only to know that a warrant has been sworn to, and that they can locate the two men who stole the brass to the junk dealer.

JOYCE IS HELD ON A CHARGE OF FRAUD

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Michael B. Joyce, whose wanderings the past few weeks have been the object of scrutiny by the sheriff's office of this city, Pasadena, San Bernardino and Los Angeles, was arrested and has been arraigned here on a charge of embezzlement.

The warrant is issued at the behest of John J. McManura and Colonel Fred Bowler, who allege that Joyce defrauded them out of a considerable sum of money.

A report from Los Angeles is to the effect that Joyce has been spending some money in those parts. On one day, he received by wire, \$2,000 and cashed a sight draft for \$1,000.

Justice of the Peace McLane held Joyce in the sum of \$6,000 which was not furnished. Joyce has an alias, it is said, and has been traveling at a rapid pace with another man.

Try the Journal-Miner for artistic job work.

JEROME VERDE IS READY TO START DRIFT

1050 FOOT LEVEL HAS BEEN REACHED, EQUAL TO 1400 IN LITTLE DAISY AND EAST AND WEST DRIFTS TO START PROMPTLY.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Jerome-Verde's shaft has reached the 1,050-foot level, and further sinking will be discontinued, as this depth is equivalent to the 1,400 level of the United Verde Extension. A sump is now being made, and after a station has been cut, drifting will start east and west. It is estimated that the east drift will be run 600 feet in order to tap the ore body which it is believed, will be the extension of that found in the Little Daisy. As upwards of ten feet daily can be made it is figured that about 60 days must elapse before determination can be made of the ground east of the Columbia shaft. Through a typographical error in Friday's Journal-Miner, the quantity of stock under option by the U. V. Extension was made to read 2,000,000 instead of 200,000 shares.

The smaller Jerome companies are in a friendly but feverish rivalry to be the first to make the first great strike of ore. This partly explains the haste with which some traces of ore have been reported unofficially by wire from Jerome as strikes. C. M. Garrison, vice-president of the Calumet & Jerome, spoke of this on his return to New York from a visit to the properties of his company. "The Jerome-Verde," he said, "thought they had struck the great body but upon closer examination it was found to be merely a heavy trace such as has already been found in the shaft of the Calumet & Jerome. The probabilities of the Calumet & Jerome striking the United Verde and United Verde Extension ore bodies are conceded by engineers affiliated with the larger companies as well as the staff of the Calumet & Jerome.

"The three-compartment shaft is being sunk under the most careful guidance to assure the best results. John L. Rauber, who personally supervised the sinking of the United Verde Extension shafts up to his entrance into the Calumet & Jerome believes that during the month of May he will have attained sufficient depth to warrant crosscutting toward the Verde Extension property where the vein is expected to be located. The Calumet & Jerome shaft has opened a body of water which is flowing from the direction of the United Verde property, and the engineers have expressed the opinion that the flow is indicative of the presence of the fault or vein at further depth. Enormous pumps have been installed to handle the water and the work is still being pushed 24 hours per day. The ground staff of the United Verde Extension also states that the ore body of their property seem to run toward the Calumet & Jerome line."

Jones & Baker, in their weekly newsletter are publishing a special detailed report on Consolidated Arizona.

"The development of a big copper property requires time," says the report, "and this has been the case with Consolidated Arizona; the 1916 record, however, lifts it out of the class of 'prospects,' and with a further investment in equipment and rapidly mounting ore reserves, the company is expected to take its place with the leading copper producers of the country. Earnings this year should be greater than last, and an early dividend is a possibility, all combining to make present market prices speculative attractive."

Arkansas & Arizona, one of the Jerome issues, is attracting attention because of the report that the crosscut to the northeast may cut ore at any shot. During the last period of excitement in the Jerome issues, Arkansas & Arizona sold as high as \$74, but since that time it has reacted to below 50 cents.

The Financial Review, the weekly publication of the brokerage firm of Coleman & Reitze, contains an article in the current issue, entitled: "Is 50-cent Copper Likely?"

The conservatives are not anticipating a 50-cent quotation for copper, the article says, but in case a copper famine develops the price might go that high.

JAP WAR BUSTS OUT AMONG TWO DOMESTICS

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Japanese question became a serious one until an official of the sheriff's office turned it into a joke yesterday. The outbreak of war between George, the gentlemanly chief of the Saddle Rock and Cecil Ban, man of all work for W. P. De Wolf, was curbed by the officer just as things might have grown warm.

George advised the sheriff's office during the afternoon that Cecil had been going around with a large soldier's cap for him, and that two beside himself were witnesses. The peaceful officer accompanied George to the vicinity of the pool hall where the hostilities had threatened to break

out, and on the way thither, he caught sight of Cecil. Cecil got a glimpse of fate, about that moment, and did 11 seconds to the hundred up Goodwin street. "Stop, or I'll shoot!" yelled the officer, who could hardly contain his mirth. Cecil's hands clawed at the sky and his short legs ceased moving.

At the county jail, the two Nipponese faced each other and told their stories. It was suggested that they be allowed to fight it out, and Cecil expressed willingness, but George said he never had no business with this fighting. Cecil accused George of having an American flag or some such design tattooed to his manly bosom. Cecil looked at his fingers and concluded that he had an engagement to cook dinner for his boss, and couldn't he go. He could and did, while George went forth seeking a justice of the peace, from whom he hoped to wring a warrant for the arrest, detention and subsequent punishment of Ban.

MAKES OFFER TO BUY ROSEMONT COPPER CLAIMS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Calumet & Jerome Copper Company has made a tentative offer to purchase the Rosemont claims of the Rosemont Copper Company, which is owned jointly by Lewisohn Brothers and the General Development Company, controlled by Adolph Lewisohn. Lewisohn Brothers own 55 per cent and the Adolph Lewisohn Company owns 45 per cent of the Rosemont Copper Company. The properties are in the Rosemont district of Pima county and have been steady producers for some time, shipments being made to outside smelters, the smelter on the property being now too small to take care of the tonnage produced. The offer is to purchase the claims at a valuation of \$500,000, payment to be made in Calumet & Jerome shares on the basis of \$2 a share. The Lewisohns already have an interest though not a controlling one, in the Calumet & Jerome, and the proposal is considered a forerunner of a consolidation of both the Arizona interests of the Lewisohns under one corporation. This would take in several well known producers. The Lewisohn Brothers have sent an engineer to the Calumet & Jerome properties and the Calumet & Jerome management will send an engineer to examine the Rosemont.

One of the factors which made the professional element a bit uneasy was the announcement that certain American copper producers had arranged to sell to the government 45,510,000 pounds of copper at 166¢ cents a pound, which is less than half the price at which copper metal is now quoted. It was argued that manufacturers of other war supplies follow the example of the copper producers, and that profits on government contracts might in this way be rather limited.

As far as the copper industry is concerned the sale to the government of 45,510,000 pounds will make very little difference in view of the fact that this amount is less than 2 per cent of the country's estimated refinery output for 1917.

Yavapai county, in Arizona, the county in which is located the famous Verde mining district, has a total assessed value this year of \$38,277,781. This is an increase of more than \$12,000,000 over the previous year, of which amount more than \$11,000,000 was added by mines and equipment.—New York Telegraph.

Owing to the high cost of labor and materials the smelter of the United Verde Extension will probably cost 60 to 75 per cent more than it would have cost three years ago. To offset this, however, the management is expecting to make a great saving in freight charges. The company's bill for railroad freight in 1916 was \$900,000.

A drift from the 1,640-foot level of the Arkansas & Arizona is in white iron with traces of copper. The drift from the east crosscut is also being extended.

Jerome-Portland's shaft is nearing the 500-foot level.

Gold Road Bonanza has drifted more than 150 feet on the vein, and assays have been obtained ranging all the way from \$4 to \$27.

Jerome Victor Extension is getting in additional machinery.

Green Monster has been improving in the market since the report was published that Dr. Walter Harvey Weed had been appointed to the directorate.

Big Ledge turned reactionary last week and yesterday weakened to \$44. The effect of a possible adverse decision against the company, in the suit brought against it by Nestor A. Young and other minority stockholders, is said to be the depressing factor.

George A. Wilson wants the Verde Hercules Copper Company to pay him his back wages, and to contribute the sum they promised between the time his pay became delinquent and the present. He has filed suit in the Superior court, through Perry M. Ling, his attorney. Wilson alleges that out of a certain stipulated salary, he received but \$76 and that \$207 is due him for services performed. The company, he says, agreed to pay him at the rate of \$4.50 a day from January 15, until his back claim was settled, and this, too, has been withheld.

HEAVY FARM LOAN

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Approximately \$100,000,000 will be issued in farm loan bonds during the next 12 months, according to estimates made by the farm loan board on the number of applications received.

TIMOROUS HOLD UP MAN RUNS AND SHOOTS

EVENING HOURS AT CAMP VERDE WHILED AWAY BY THRILLING ALMOST ROBBERY AT ARIZONA POWER CO. BUNKHOUSE.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The story of a timid hold-up man was related in a report to the sheriff's office by Deputy Bartlett of Camp Verde yesterday. The hold-up man didn't get anything, and the officers didn't get him—he decamped too swiftly.

It occurred at the bunk-house of the Arizona Power Company at Camp Verde night before last. A number of the men were in the bunkhouse when an individual of moderate size, wearing a gray suit, and having the lower part of his face hidden by a red bandanna handkerchief, appeared at the door. A Harlequin chance to be coming in, and as he saw the man with the bandanna, the latter produced a nickel-plated six-shooter. Harlequin thought some practical joke was being played, and he gave the hold-up shot Harlequin through the foot. Then, apparently overcome by nervousness, he discharged the gun again and made off at speed. Although Bartlett and others are seeking the man, it is regarded as unlikely that he can be found, unless betrayed by further "overt acts," for he left in such a hurry that he didn't leave a very good impression of his physical makeup with those who got glimpses of him.

BIG LEDGE CASE ON LAST LAP OF LAWSUIT

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Another hearing on the Big Ledge dispute is scheduled for the Superior court this morning, Judge Frank H. Lyman of Phoenix, presiding. And, it is thought, with the conclusion of this part of the trial, the first lap of the race between minority and majority stockholders for a half million dollars' worth of the stock, will be over.

Oral arguments and briefs will be submitted by both the plaintiff and the defendant today, and, if they desire, the intervenors, C. F. Ryer and J. S. Gnash may introduce testimony.

It is alleged by the minority stockholders that Charles Batte, Ernest L. Duc and two others acting with them, issued themselves a huge block of the treasury stock of the company, thus gained possession of the offices of president, vice-president and directors, and began to shift things around to suit themselves. It is alleged that the same men then organized the Big Ledge Development Co., and by resolution agreed to sell the mining company's assets to the development company, pro-rating to the minority stockholders, one share of development stock for five of mining stock. Instead of doing this, the minority owners charge, the officers by resolution changed the name of the Big Ledge Development Company to the Big Ledge Copper Company and refused to issue stock on Big Ledge Mining Company certificates. They also say that they concurred in the resolution of March 25, 1915, believing that it forecast only the granting of an option for one year and not a sale of the company's assets.

A great quantity of testimony has been put in in this case, and it is being hard fought. The two intervenors are asking their bills, chiefly for labor, he paid.

O'Sullivan & Morgan represent the plaintiffs, of whom Dr. Nestor A. Young and A. C. Stewart of Los Angeles are principals. Clark and Lamson represent the defendant Big Ledge Mining Company and the four officers, and R. E. Morrison, the intervenors.

JAS. MACKS MAY BE SUICIDE AT HOME

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

James Macks, native of Ireland, pioneer of this State, died Saturday night as a result of injuries he sustained from a fall down the front steps of the Pioneers' Home. He apparently has no relatives.

Macks came to Arizona in 1879, arriving at Tombstone. He was born in Ireland on June 15, 1847, and has lived most of his life on this side of the water, in Arizona.

ALLEGED RATCLIFF JUMPED FIVE CLAIMS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

To quiet title to five mining claims in the Hassayampa district of this county, the New Mexico Lead & Copper Company yesterday instituted suit against Alex Ratcliff in the Superior court.

The complaint alleges that Ratcliff took possession of the claims on or about January 1 this year, and that the company is the lawful owner of the same. The claims are the Doubtful, Effie, Florence, New Yorker and Badger Kid. O'Sullivan & Morgan represent the company.